vicinity, as my companion above the cliffs did not see it at all, though I called to him to watch if it came above.

I then moved my ladder a little closer and went down farther so that my face was about a foot and a half from the egg which the Swift had just left. It was placed on a shelf or crevice in the lower edge of a projection standing out perhaps four or five feet from the main wall and about ninety feet from the breakers below. This crevice was four or five inches high, five or six inches deep, and about twenty inches long, very narrow at one end, and about thirty feet from the top of the cliff, twenty feet of which is earth sloping back to the level land above. This portion of the cliff was wet and dripping constantly, causing tufts of grass to grow here and there, where there was earth enough to support the roots. It was just behind one of these tufts of grass, in a slight depression in the mud, formed no doubt by the bird, that the egg was laid. I did not disturb the egg or nest, not going nearer than a foot and a half, intending to return a week later to get possibly a full set, which I did, but found things just as I had left them a week before and no Swifts were in sight. I took the egg, and peeled off the nest, grass and all, and have it in my collection.

I have since concluded that the set was complete, as when preparing the egg I found that incubation was advanced about two or three days. Another reason for believing that the bird had laid her complement of eggs and was sitting, was the fact of her being so difficult to flush, as all birds sit closer as incubation advances. — A. G. VROOMAN, *Santa Cruz, Cal.*

**A Rare Record for Eastern New York.** — On August 29, 1901, I took a fine specimen of the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) on Shelter Island, N. Y. It was a female in young-of-the-year plumage, shot from a tall dead tree in a woodland clearing. This bird must have been reared not far from this locality, as it is not likely it had wandered far at this early date. It is the first specimen of the species I ever saw living, and a rare record for Long Island. — W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

**Acanthis linaria rostrata in the Outer Hebrides.** — The occurrence of a third example of the so-called Mealy Redpoll in the Island of Barra, one of the Outer Hebrides, led me to request my friend, Mr. W. L. McGillivray — a nephew of the late distinguished ornithologist, and a gentleman much interested in birds — to allow me to examine this and the other specimens of this bird in his possession with a view to ascertaining to what species or subspecies of *Acanthis* the birds obtained in this far western island belonged. I was much interested to find that all three examples were referable to the form described by Dr. Stejneger (Auk, I, p. 153) as *Acanthis linaria rostrata* (Coues) — a bird which has not hitherto been recorded for Great Britain, though several specimens have been obtained on islands off the west coast of Ireland.

The Barra specimens were captured on the 8th of October, 1896, on the 10th of November, 1898, and on the 13th of October, 1900. Their wing measurements range from 3.02 to 3.08 ins. — WM. EAGLE CLARKE, *Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.*

**The Migratory Movements of the Lapland Longspurs in North America.** — The winter migratory movements of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) have been little understood by me, or by those persons whom I have consulted. I have, to satisfy myself, during the past month gathered together all obtainable data for North America, and have been thus able to explain their seemingly erratic movements, and I present the results thinking they may interest others.

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) and the Alaskan Longspur (*C. l. alascensis*) breed in North America approximately north of the 60th parallel from Ungava (Nachvak) to Alaska, the subspecies being confined to the country west of the 120th meridian. They nest during the months of June and July, reaching their breeding grounds in late May. By the last of August (Aug. 20) they begin their southward migration across southern Canada, occurring most abundantly in the central portions of their route (Manitoba). This is true of both their southward and northward journeys. They reach southern Labrador, Manitoba, and British Columbia in September, occurring in these localities apparently only as fall and spring migrants. After entering the United States the ranks of *Calcarius lapponicus* become more crowded into the central States as the eastern and western limits of their migratory route narrow, determined by the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. Stragglers only reach the Atlantic coast south of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there are no records for the Alaskan Longspur south of Canada on the Pacific coast, the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains proving an effectual barrier, as this subspecies is not recorded from California to my knowledge but seems to migrate down between the Rocky and the last named mountains through the Great Basin, and wanders during the winter to Colorado and western Kansas. Along the 47th parallel (Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan) the Lapland Longspur is a late September and October migrant, while to the south of the 40th parallel it occurs as a winter resident in large numbers as far south as the 37th parallel, occurring even occasionally in northern Texas (Gainsville). The wedge shape of the southern migration between the east and west mountain ranges explains why the Longspurs do not occur regularly all along the southern Pacific coast and on the Atlantic coast south of Massachusetts: a puzzle in the latter case, as formerly viewed from my local standpoint of Massachusetts alone.

The spring northward migration is exactly the reverse of the southward fall movement, the birds reaching the 47th parallel in late March, April and even May, and the 55th parallel in May.